



HOT TIME ON CONEY CARS

New Yorkers Refuse to Pay Double Fares.

ARE BACKED BY GAYNOR

Company Demands Ten Cents for Fare—Judge Says Five and People Resist.

THOUSANDS PUT OFF CARS

Fights and Ejectments Along Route of Cars Continuous—Over 50,000 Persons Were Compelled to Get Off and Walk.

NEW YORK, August 13.—The determination of the people to resist the payment of ten cents to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, for passage to Coney Island, Supreme Court Justice Gaynor having decided that 5 cents was the legal fare, led to further excitement today. Late tonight the transit company relaxed its enforcement of the rule that double fares must be paid.

Numbers of passengers on the cars bound for Coney Island, who would not pay the extra fare were allowed by the conductors and inspectors to proceed on their way. That the officials of Kings county and Brooklyn Borough are prepared to enforce Gaynor's decision, became apparent during the day. District Attorney Clarke of Kings county detailed one of his assistants to hear complaints of rough treatment by the company's employees because they failed and refused to pay the extra fare. Clarke announced that prosecutions would follow every proven case of maltreatment.

Sunday a Strenuous Time.

The disturbances on the Coney Island surface cars and elevated trains that Deputy Police Commissioner O'Keefe and the Brooklyn Police looked forward to yesterday because of Justice Gaynor's statement of Saturday that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company did not have a right to demand a double fare to the island, took place on schedule time. They lasted from early morning until early today, when the overwrought nerves of the people permitted a panic following a shooting affray in which four persons were dangerously injured by an unknown man who escaped. At daylight belated ones were still making their way to the city. More than a quarter of a million people started to Coney Island during the day and most of them got there, but only after most trying experiences. And while this enormous crowd was fighting its way to the pleasure resort—incidentally making the record day of the summer—cars were stalled in lines that extended for miles while the Brooklyn Rapid Transit inspectors argued and pleaded with passengers to pay the second fare, and finally wound up by dragging obstreperous passengers from the cars and throwing them into the streets by thousands. The company did this with the aid of 250 special policemen and a corps of chairs. A similar number of regular policemen were on hand to preserve order, but failed to do so.

Over 50,000 Have to Walk.

Men, women and children were forcibly ejected from the cars; from 50,000 to 75,000 were compelled to walk for distances of from one to three miles. The first steps were taken in scores of damage suits, and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit representatives defied Deputy Police Commissioner O'Keefe of Brooklyn, lawyers and lawyers' clerks swarmed about the points where passengers were

put off and took the names of witnesses.

As an outcome of the day's doings a committee of citizens is being formed in Brooklyn to enforce Justice Gaynor's ruling. Sheriff Flaherty of Kings county was informed last night of the purpose of the committee and that the committee intended to call on him, as sheriff, to protect them as citizens in upholding their rights. Sheriff Flaherty said:

"I have not been requested to act as yet, and I have not taken the matter under advisement. If such a demand was made and I felt that I should act, my force of deputies is so small that I would be compelled to call upon the governor of the state to give me some of the militia."

CAPTURED BY A RUSE.

THE DALLES, Ore., August 13.—Rock Allery, the man who has terrorized Mill Creek neighborhood for years, and has resisted arrest, was captured Saturday night by Sheriff Chrisman and Deputy Ed. Woods. He had barricaded his house, and to avoid bloodshed a clever ruse was worked. E. Bonomi, a cattle buyer on friendly terms with Allery, was sent ahead, and coaxed Allery to the barn on pretense of buying a calf. The officers, concealed in the brush, leaped out and cut Allery off from the house, where his weapons were kept, and handcuffed him.

Examination of the house disclosed a knife, a hatchet and a 44 rifle. He had a dagger when captured. He was examined today by Dr. Logan and committed to the insane asylum.

FIRES INTO CROWD

Coney Island Scene of Terrible Shooting Affray.

ASSASSIN MAKES HIS ESCAPE

Unknown Man Empties His Revolver Into Crowd of People—Four Are Hit—Angry Mob Hunts For the Assassin.

NEW YORK, August 13.—While Oceanic Walk, in the Bowery, at Coney Island, was still crowded early today, an unidentified man pulled a revolver, fired two shots into the back of a waiter at Stauch's restaurant, and then turned the weapon into the crowd and fired four times as quickly as he could pull the trigger. Four persons were writhing in agony on the board walk when the man fled toward the ocean, threatening any person who would pursue him. The injured, three of whom may die, are:

FITZPATRICK THOMAS, 25 years of age, 218 East Fourteenth street, Brooklyn, shot in the breast and side; may die.

MCDONALD THOMAS, 19 years old, 106 Conners street, Newark, N. J., shot in the back; may die.

ANNIE SMITH, 20 years old, 293 Eckford street, Williamsburg, shot in thigh and leg; serious.

GEORGE WHITE, 26 years old, Railroad avenue and Twenty-second street, Coney Island, shot in the back; may die.

At the time of the shooting a crowd was pouring from the restaurant. In the throng were many women. At the sounds of the shooting, and the screams of the women who witnessed the shooting the crowd broke in all directions. As they fled the man deliberately turned the weapon toward them and as fast as he could pull the trigger, fired the leaden messengers in their backs. As shot after shot rang out, and the men and women fell to the walk, screaming, a panic broke out. The stranger defied anyone to follow him. He held the revolver in his right hand, and laughingly shouted:

"The man who follows me I will kill."

No one ventured to approach him. Fully 10,000 persons stood at the entrance to the Bowery and from them a cry swelled that the murderer must be

(Continued on page 8)

FLAMES RAGE ON SANTIAM

Forest Fires Absolutely Beyond Control.

CROSS SANTIAM RIVER

Fire Now Rages in Linn County, Threatening Hoover's Saw-mill Above Detroit.

CAMPERS FLEE FOR LIVES

Brittenbush Hot Springs Endangered by Severe Fire—Seventy Square Miles of Timber Destroyed—Fear For Campers' Lives.

ALBANY, Ore., August 13.—The fire in the Santiam Mountains is burning this evening as fiercely as ever and is absolutely beyond control.

The flames have crossed the Santiam River into Linn County, burning a fine stretch of timber, and are now ten miles from the point where they crossed the stream. This fire is now threatening Hoover's saw mill, above Detroit, and tonight is traveling toward the summit of the Cascade Mountains.

Another fire has traveled up the Breitenbush river in the direction of Breitenbush Hot Springs. It has covered ten miles and has burned over a wide area. Up to tonight, fully 70 square miles of timber are destroyed.

Many campers are coming post haste to towns, and others, which it is thought, have been temporarily cut off by the flames, it is believed, will later make their appearance, though they are now in some danger.

Fire Starts Saturday.

The fire started Saturday afternoon and swept four miles of timber in two hours. Everything in the station of Berry, near the mouth of the Breitenbush River, was soon destroyed except the big hotel. The buildings burned include a store, some dwelling-houses, two old saw mills not in use and a large bunch of deserted houses and cabins formerly used by a logging camp.

Fanned by a strong wind, the flames ran straight toward the town of Detroit, the terminus of the Corvallis & Eastern, and a village of 200 people. The town is surrounded by a large clearing and this saved it, but for hours smoke was so thick in Detroit that one could not see 20 feet, and the citizens had a hard fight for their homes.

Though in the center of the path of the fire, the Corvallis & Eastern track is said not to be seriously damaged. It is bordered by a clearing on both sides. The only loss of the railroad company thus far is a few flat cars, which were standing on a siding near Berry.

Origin is Unknown.

The origin of the conflagration is unknown. It is rumored that it grew from a fire left by fishermen in an old shack. That nothing but rain can check the great fire all familiar with it agree. It has acquired such a start that it can never be stopped by human efforts.

Whether there has been loss of life is as yet unknown. If knowledge of the approaching fire was gained by campers soon enough to enable them to reach Detroit, they are believed to be safe, although a terrible ordeal confronted them in the way of enduring heat and dense smoke.

The fire is the topic of conversation in Albany today, and people familiar with the burning district are speculating as

to the possible avenues of escape for campers and residents of the neighborhood. It is impossible for human agency to render any assistance at the present time, the fire being between the valley and the settlement at the terminus of the railroad.

MORE CONVICTS PARDONED.

SALEM, August 13.—The hearts of two convicts serving time in the penitentiary were made glad at 2 o'clock this afternoon through the exercise of executive clemency in their behalf by Governor Chamberlain. One is Thomas Leonard, who has served 15 months of a minimum sentence of three years upon a plea of guilty to a charge of burglary on the East Side, at Portland, in April, 1904. The other is C. J. Smith, having served one year of a two-year sentence for assault with a dangerous weapon, from Curry County. The former was granted a pardon upon the recommendation of Circuit Judge Frazer and Deputy District Attorney H. B. Adams, of Multnomah County, and the latter upon the approval of Circuit Judge J. W. Hamilton and District Attorney George M. Brown. This is the first time Judge Hamilton has recommended a pardon for a convict.

RUSSIAN COURT MARTIAL.

CRONSTADT, August 13.—Trial by court martial of the first of the group of mutineers here, the sailors, was begun today. The sappers will be tried later. The proceedings are behind closed doors, and even officers in the rank, even to that of colonel are not admitted.

TELLS OF MURDER

Mrs. Scheck Confesses to How Husband Was Murdered.

HEARD THE BLOOD "GURGLE"

Testifies to Shooting of Her Husband by Stackpole and of Plans Made to Collect \$500 Life Insurance.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., August 13.—A long expected sensation in the trial of Ernest Stackpole for the murder of Joel Scheck developed this afternoon when the prosecution called to the stand Mrs. Arilla Scheck, widow of the murdered man and who is under arrest as an accomplice. Mrs. Scheck testified as to the proposals for killing her husband made to her by Stackpole. When this should be accomplished she was to collect the \$500 life insurance and marry her slayer. After confessing to illicit relations with Stackpole and describing the final plans for the murder, to which she consented, Mrs. Scheck testified as follows:

"My husband and I retired about 11 o'clock that night (June 13th last). About 1:30 Stackpole's step outside the house awakened me. I got up and opened the kitchen door for him. He came in. He wore a big black mask over his face. I turned and stood a little distance from the bed and put my hands up over my face. I heard the click of a revolver, then I heard my husband rise up in bed and say, 'Why, what's the matter?' then I heard two reports. I went over to the bed and said to my husband, 'Honey, for God's sake, say something; but he did not say anything. All I heard was running of blood and that awful gurgle in my ears. Then I rushed out and told the neighbors that two burglars had shot Joel, as Stackpole had made me promise to do."

DOCTOR KILLS DOCTOR.

MATSVILLE, I. T., August 13.—Dr. Patterson shot and instantly killed Dr. Herrod here today. The scene of the shooting was on the main street. The killing is the result of bad feeling, which has existed for some time over business affairs, the former having sold his practice to Dr. Herrod and later came back into town and re-entered the practice of his profession.

WILL FIGHT LABOR PARTY

Taft to Go to Littlefield's Aid in Maine.

IGNORES LABOR'S BAN

Seemingly Does Not Fear Hatred of Labor—Cares Not for Consequences.

ROOSEVELT SUPPORTS TAFT

Every Reason to Believe That President Fully Approves Course of Taft in Going to Congressman Littlefield's Aid.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—If Secretary of War William H. Taft is a candidate for the presidential nomination, he is going about his campaign in a decidedly novel way. It is not the usual thing for a man with presidential aspirations to deliberately offend a very large body of the electorate, especially when those electors are thoroughly organized and promising to play a strong hand in the game of politics. Yet, if reports be true, Mr. Taft contemplates doing that very thing.

Word comes from Murray Bay, in Canada, where Mr. Taft is spending his vacation, that the war secretary will go to Maine and take the stump in behalf of Representative Charles E. Littlefield. Now, the republican plurality in Mr. Littlefield's district is normally between 6000 and 7000, and ordinarily it would be unnecessary, not to say absurd, for a member to the cabinet to rush to his support. It must be, therefore, because of extraordinary conditions in Mr. Littlefield's district that Mr. Taft feels called upon to address the Maine electors.

That extraordinary conditions do exist in the Second Maine District is most true. They were brought about by the fact that organized labor has decided that Mr. Littlefield is unfriendly to labor's interests, and the labor unions have set out to encompass his defeat. From the Washington headquarters of the American Federation of Labor the edict went forth that Mr. Littlefield must not be returned to the Sixtieth Congress, and as labor unions are numerically strong in that part of Maine there is apprehension that, despite the tremendous republican plurality, the successor of Blaine and Dingley is in danger of retirement.

In agreeing to go to the succor of Littlefield, Mr. Taft shows a fine disregard of personal consequences, though politicians would condemn his move as a hideous blunder. Mr. Taft's course smacks strongly of Rooseveltism, and, indeed, it is alleged and generally believed, that the president advanced and approves of Mr. Taft's contemplated invasion of Maine.

The question from the viewpoint of the practical politician is: what will the labor unions do about it? Will they write Mr. Taft down as "unfair" and mark him for slaughter should he ever seek the suffrage of the people? That would be the natural thing for them to do. It is solely because the unions are fighting Mr. Littlefield that Mr. Taft is going to make speeches in the Second Maine district. Therefore, Mr. Taft is arraying himself directly against the unions and what they conceive to be their interests. It was because Mr. Littlefield and other members of Congress opposed what the unions conceived to be their interests that the American Federation of Labor decided to take a hand in politics. Mr. Littlefield and others opposed the passage of the eight-hour, the

anti-injunction, and other measures of the unions. Because they did so, the unions are trying to defeat Mr. Littlefield and others. Mr. Taft is opposing this purpose of the unions and is endeavoring to return Mr. Littlefield and others to Congress, where they will have opportunity to again oppose the measures of the unions. There would not seem to be any material difference between the attitude of Mr. Littlefield, and of Mr. Taft towards the unions. And, there is every reason to believe, Mr. Taft has the support of Mr. Roosevelt and the national administration in the stand he has taken.

Thus the issue is sharply drawn at the very inception of organized labor's entry into politics. Labor's campaign will be puerile and pusillanimous if it fights the Littlefields and ignores the Tafts and Roosevelts who are upholding the hands of the Littlefields. If on the other hand labor picks up the gauntlet which the Roosevelts and Tafts have thrown down, there is going to be some mighty interesting doings in this country during the next few years. The labor party will show its strong hand, and probably defeat all candidates who are unfair to organized labor.

SALOON ROBBED.

BAKER CITY, Ore., August 13.—Unmasked men entered the club saloon at 11 o'clock tonight and with a large gun ordered the proprietor and occupants to hold up hands. They first thought it a joke, but the dozen occupants saw in a minute the man was in earnest and all hands went up. The robber secured between three and five hundred dollars and made his escape.

HAS TWO RECEIVERS

Defunct Chicago Bank Situation Grows Complicated.

LEGAL CONTEST IS EXPECTED

On Creditor's Application Judge of Circuit Court Appoints Receiver to Replace One Named by the Superior Court.

CHICAGO, August 13.—The banks of the Chicago Clearing Association have offered a reward of \$5000 for the apprehension of Paul O. Stensland, the fugitive president of the Milwaukee Avenue Bank. The failed bank has two receivers tonight. Judge Gibbons in the circuit court this afternoon appointed the Chicago Title & Trust Company receiver, the appointment being made on a petition of one of the creditors of the bank. The new receiver has made formal demand upon Receiver Fetzer, that he turn all the books and papers. Fetzer has refused and a bitter contest is expected. It is declared by the attorneys, who asked for a new receiver that Judge Bretano of the Superior Court, was without proper jurisdiction, when he appointed Fetzer.

SALEM WAS IN DANGER.

SALEM, August 13.—For two or three hours, late Saturday afternoon, the entire residence portion of the southeastern part of Salem, was threatened with being wiped out by a couple of miniature prairie fires which sprung up at about the same time in the tall grass of two open fields. It required the efforts of all of the available help that could be mustered to subdue the flames, which were slowly but surely eating their way toward a thickly settled district, which was accomplished after an exceedingly hard fight. Scores of men, including a crew of Southern Pacific workmen, rushed to the scene and participated in the fight. About 30 acres of field were burned before the fire was put under control.

MAY CHANGE CAPITOL.

TANGIER, August 13.—It is reported in official circles that the Sultan intends to transfer the capitol from Fez to Morocco City, owing to the strategic insecurity of the former place.